Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9287. EDINBURGH, MONDAY, MARCH 12. 1781.

THEATRE-ROYAL.

Mr DIGGES's BENEFIT.

Being positively the LAST NIGHT *of his engagement.*

On WEDNESDAY the 14th inst. will be presented, a Tragedy, *never acted here*, called,

B O N D U C A,

QUEEN OF BRITAIN.

Written by *Beaumont and Fletcher*.

And adapted to the Stage by *George Coleman*, Esq;

As it is performed every season at the Theatre-Royal in the Hay-market, London, with the greatest applause.

The Character of CARACTACUS,

(Who, according to Abercromby, in his History of the Martial Atchievments of the Scots Nation, was CARACTACUS the 18th KING of SCOTLAND)

By Mr DIGGES:

To be dressed in the Ancient Highland Garb.

In Act II. will be a solemn Sacrifice of the ANCIENT DRUIDS, among their Mountains in the Isle of Mona.

The *Airs* and *Choruses* by the celebrated composer HENRY PURCELL.

In Act IV. will be a Military Procession of the ROMAN SOLDIERY, attending the dead Body of their General PENIUS.

To be accompanied by the *Dead March in Saul.*

WITH NEW SCENES AND DECORATIONS.

The band of Music will be augmented: And the most favourite Airs of *Martial Scotch Music* will be played between the acts.

Before the Play will be performed the celebrated Scots March composed for the Genius of Scotland, in the prelude of the Prince of Tunis.

And, at the *end* of the Play, the fine March composed for the Institution of the Garter will be played, when the Romans bear off the brave but unhappy CARACTACUS to slavery.

To which will be added, a Farce, called,

WHO's THE DUPE?

Written by Mrs *Cowley*, the Author of the *Belles Stratagem*.

With additional Entertainments.—Places to be taken at the Box Office.—And Tickets to be had of Mr Digges, at Mrs Thomson's, Bunker's Hill.

☞ As there is an *extraordinary* demand for places for Mr DIGGES's Night, the LADIES who have been pleased to take Boxes, are humbly requested (as some of those Boxes are very large) to signify to the Boxkeeper *before Tuesday* noon, how many seats they intend to have kept for *their* company in each Box, in order that other LADIES, who want places may be accommodated, *if those* Boxes are not filled.

NEW ASSEMBLY ROOMS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the New Assembly Rooms, proposed to be erected in this City, are requested to meet at Prince's Street Coffeehouse, on Wednesday next the 14th March, at twelve o'clock noon, to concert measures for carrying that scheme into execution.

TO THE

Freeholders of the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

GENTLEMEN,

AS a Report has been industriously propagated, that I am disqualified from being your Representative in Parliament, I am under the necessity of taking this public manner of assuring you, from the best authority, that this report is totally void of foundation. I have therefore again offered my services to represent you in Parliament, and shall think myself highly honoured, if I am favoured with your support.—I have the honour to be,

GENTLEMEN,

Dumfries, March 10. 1781. } Your most obliged obedient Servant,

JOHN GORDON.

From the London Papers, March 2.

Brussels, Feb. 22. The prospect now opened to the inhabitants of the Austrian Netherlands of improving, under the present circumstances, their trade and navigation, and gaining great riches, has caused many people in this place, even those who heretofore appeared very indifferent on this subject, to employ all their money in the purchasing merchant-ships, or in having shares in them.

Exclusive] of the house of Frederic Romberg and Son, who have actually upwards of 60 vessels at sea, a great number of others have purchased two or more ships according to their abilities; and there is no doubt but the merchants of Antwerp, Ghent, and Bruges, will follow the example.

Hague, Feb. 25. The States of Holland and West-Friezeland, after assembling last Friday, adjourned their deliberations till next Wednesday.

It is said that their High Mightinesses have agreed to fit out several men of war, and that the states of Groningen and Ommelandes have consented to the augmentation of the land forces, to the amount of upwards of 20,000 men, upon the plan proposed; it is added that the province of Zealand has even consented to supply the Admiralty magazines with warlike stores.

LONDON.

We are credibly informed, that the belligerent powers have at last resolved to stop the effusion of human blood, and have agreed to send plenipotentiaries, to treat of peace, at a general congress to be held for that purpose, under the mediation of the Emperor and the Czarina;—it is said that the Dutch, finding they were not to be supported by the neutral powers, have made the first advances; and that the cabinet of Versailles is also disposed for peace: In order to facilitate this great work, not a word is to be said in the conferences relative to America, but that Great Britain and her Colonies are to be left to adjust their differences, in the best manner they can:—The chief obstacle to the general pacification, is said to be, that Spain refuses to treat, *unless* the cession of Gibraltar is made a preliminary article, and that Great Britain will renounce her ancient claim to the Sovereignty of the seas. Sir Jos. Yorke is already appointed Plenipotentiary on our part, and will set out for the continent on Tuesday or Wednesday next:—The above intelligence will readily account for the sudden rise of stocks on Saturday. *Pub. Adv.*

Mr Dunning is retained for Captain Donellan, to be tried at Warwick assizes for the murder of Sir Theodosius Boughton, which comes on on Tuesday the 27th instant, at Warwick, before Lord Chief Baron Skynner, and Mr Justice Buller.

On Saturday was tried before Mr Justice Buller and a special Jury at Guildhall, the important cause between Mr Langdale, the distiller, who sued the late Lord Mayor under the riot act, to recover of the inhabitants of the city, the damages he sustained by the destruction of his premises and goods during the late disturbances. The Attorney General, Mr Lee, and Mr Murphy, were Counsel for the Plantiff, and the Recorder, Mr Dunning, Mr Davenport, and Mr Rose, for the city. Mr Langdale went for 51,559l. 19s. 7d. under several heads, viz. the great ware-house, with the spirits behind the house, in Upper Holborn, at 22,478l. 3s. 8d. at prime cost; the furniture 1010l. at Holborn Bridge, 7831l. 2s. 9d. besides the dead stock of mills, worms, pipes, and damage done to several houses adjoining to Mr Langdale, held by him under leases. There was great dispute about the estimates, as the witnesses were not properly prepared to answer the Counsel with their calculations. The Recorder made a long speech. He contended, that Mr Langdale had no right to recover, because the fire was communicated from the spirits, which were first set in a blaze, to the buildings and other property. To this point one witness was examined. The Judge in his charge seemed to be against the distinction. Mr Langdale admitted the receipt of 14,662l. and 11,423l. of the Union Fire Office; 1683l. 8s. 8d. of the London Assurance Company; 900 l. of the Hand in Hand Fire Office; but nevertheless he brought his action to include these several sums for the benefit of the Excise and different offices. The Judge, without delivering any opinion, left the whole case to the consideration of the Jury, who withdrew for near two hours, and gave a verdict for 18,729l. 10d. damages only. The Jury added also, that Mr Langdale could not recover the insurances in trust. The verdict is reserved for the opinion of the Judges, whether goods and stock in trade are within the meaning of the act of Parliament, and a new trial will be moved for next term by the City, as the Jury gave a verdict for the goods and stock in trade, which are included in the damages given, contrary, as the Counsel say, to the riot act, whereby these buildings are to be repaired, and no other recompences provided for.

On the same ground Mr Charlton, of Coleman-street, obtained a verdict of nine hundred pounds for damages done to his house, furniture, and stock in trade.

And Mr Malo, for damages done to his house, furniture, and goods, three thousand six hundred, and sixty seven pounds. What was remarkable in this trial was, that two hundred dozen of wine charged in the estimate, which was allowed; and two hundred guineas deposed by young Mr Malo to be left in the house thro' forgetfulness, was not allowed, on account of the only witness to that article being a partner with his father, consequently interested.

Though dancing be an indication of joy in this and other parts of Europe, we are told in some parts of South America it is the effect of sorrow: and it is certain that in North America the rebels and King's troops have had many a sorrowful dance! King David danced before the ark, on its return into the city of Sion; but this was a dance of joy; and no doubt King G——e would have no objection to a dance on the return of his American colonies to their allegiance.

It is said, that the celebrated M. Neckar, of Paris, has lately had the honour of laying before his royal master a state of the receipts and expenditure of the crown; whereby it appears, that the excess, in favour of the crown of France, is twenty-seven millions of livres; of which seventeen are to discharge the debts of the crown, and the remaining ten millions to be a fund towards paying off the interest of any money which may be borrowed during the continuance of the war between her and Great-Britain, or for any other purpose that may receieve the approbation of the Grand Monarch.

However formidable the generality of the world may conceive certain heads of opposition to be, it is well known, that amongst themselves, some of their most inflammatory declaimers are but very indifferently esteemed, as the following instance may serve to illustrate. At a meeting held at *Brooker's* a few evenings ago, a member was positively charged with having temporized with the Minister, and of actually acceding to terms inimical to the *cause*. The direct and indignant manner in which this charge was conveyed, had such an effect upon the *apostate patriot*, that he immediately avowed his guilt, urging in extenuation, the low impoverished state of his finances, and addressing the Chairman, "You know, *my dear Charles*, how painful it is to want, and *I must live.*"——"*I see no necessity for it*," replied the other, and immediately signed his expulsion.

No sooner is a tax laid on any particular article, than the general cry is, its sale is stopt, and the trade ruined. This was the case about forty years ago, when an additional duty was laid upon glass, but the effect was very different from that pronounced by the *judicious* opposition of those days; for at that time, almost all the windows in the town were common small casements, such as are rarely seen, except in the poorest cottages, but before the tax had existed a year, every shop in the metropolis was elegantly fitted up with sash windows, from the 'Change to Charing Cross.

Negociation with Russia.—Upon Sir Joseph Yorke retiring from the Hague to Brussels, he received orders to have a conference with the Russian Minister at that Court; and it appeared that that was done at the desire of the Empress of Russia, as she apprehended that Brussels would soon become the seat of a general negociation. Many meetings were held, between those ministers, to some of which a Swedish nobleman was admitted, supposed to have a private commission from his master. This much has transpired, that the Russian Court determined that Great Britain should make peace with Holland, and that all the neutral powers should be parties in the articles of pacification. This Sir Joseph Yorke resisted with great firmness, under the plea, that his master had no quarrel with, nor demand on those powers, and therefore to make peace with them involved an absurdity. The Russian, however, contended, that if the pacification was meant to be kept, the more secure the foundation the better; but that if Great Britain determined to go on with her *piracies* against the most neutral states, no wonder she rejected the terms now offered; and that the Empress was determined to be foremost in protecting the trade of those States, that if Great Britain persisted in not coming to terms with the neutral powers, as well as with the Dutch, she should esteem the refusal as utterly subversive of all maritime liberty, and repel force by force. In this situation the negociation remains; and our ministry have a greater difficulty to ward off, than perhaps ever arose in the affairs of the kingdom.

Extract of a letter from St Jago de la Vega, Dec. 21.

"In the cartel schooner there also came some of the crew of the brigantine Julia, bound to this Island from Newfoundland with salt fish, and owned by Messr. Dick and Co. which was taken the 19th of last month, in sight of Port Morant, and carried into Port au Prince, by a French privateer called the Mole, formerly the Greyhound of Kingston, carryi g 14 guns and 95 men. The Julia, with only 10 guns and 17 men, made a very gallant resistance of two hours and a half, in which Mr Keith, the Captain, was mortally wounded, and died a few days after.

"Captain Cowell, of the letter of marque ship Viper, of Liverpool, which arrived the same day from Antigua, says, that advice had been received at that Island of the arrival of Sir George Brydges Rodney, with only two ships of the line, having parted with eleven others in a gale of wind, in which the Shark sloop of war foundered, and every person on board perished. Sir George is said to have been in pursuit of the Chevalier Ternay, who had stolen out of Newport harbour with seven sail of the line and eleven frigates, and was supposed to be bending his course towards Martinico."

Extract of a letter from Utrecht, Feb. 21.

"Besides the English Indiaman wrecked on these coasts in the storm of the 11th of this month several others have been wrecked in the same storm, viz. An English brig from Guernsey, with a lading of tobacco, was lost near Ameland. On the 18th, an English frigate was wrecked off Scheveniagen and abandoned by the crew; this vessel carried 24 guns besides swivels, and had several chests of arms and a quantity of soldiers clothes on board; her papers were sent to the Hague. A schooner of the same nation, carrying 18 guns, 10 of which were of wood, and some swivels, was lost near Flessingen, and the crew, consisting of 17 men, made prisoners. Besides these, we have accounts that the guarda costas which are cruising near Zirkzee have taken and brought in an English ship of 28 guns and 80 men, said to be a rich prize."

Extract of a letter from Paris, Feb. 15.

"M. Vergennes received official advices from Count Rochambeau on the 13th. The Count complains of the hardships he has to endure, through the inattention and neglect of the American Commissaries, one of whom, for disobedience and contempt, he has put under the care of the Provost-General. The troops are very sickly, and great numbers have been carried off by a violent fever and ague. Lieutenant-Colonels Des Laire, Marriotte, and Le Touche; Majors Lorrain, Bonjour, Des Champes, Oulire, and Remuinisade, are dead since the 20th of October. At Rhode-Island it was reported that the English army carried all before them in the Carolinas. The Congress frigate Compte de Fayette, of 36 guns, is lost off Cape Cod, and the crew saved by the Surveillante."

Extract of a letter from Bristol, Feb. 28.

"At the close of the poll for member of this city, on Saturday, there was a majority of 372 in favour of Mr Daubeny, when a scrutiny was immediately demanded in favour of Mr Cruger. After much altercation between each party, the Sheriffs referred the consideration of the matter to Monday at 12 o'clock, when the Court met again; and the Sheriffs refusing to grant the scrutiny, their proceedings were protested against by Mr Cruger's friends; but as the town had been a long while in confusion, and murder had been committed on the occasion on Saturday night, the Sheriffs thought the consequences of continuing the contest would be dreadful, as it was already become very serious; therefore declared their determination of putting an end to it, by returning Mr Daubeny, who had the majority of votes; and accordingly he was declared duly elected, and was chaired amidst the acclamations of thousands of his friends, who paraded with him round the usual parts of the town, with colours flying, and every display of triumph. The evening was concluded in orderly manner. And had it not been for the murder on Saturday evening, though the partizans have been very warm on each side, the election would have ended quite as well as it could be expected.

"The following are the particulars of the murder committed at the Swansea-ship, on Saturday evening: A concourse of Mr Cruger's people, who had been irritated on the fore-part of the day, by some person that had contemptuously displayed the American colours on some of our churches, paraded the streets, and pulled them; and going along the back, they saw a Swansea trader, with her flag of triumph out, which they ordered to be struck; and, it being complied with by a person on board, they proceeded in peace. But after they were gone the flag was hoisted; and, in order to protect it, some swivel guns were loaded with ball, with a determination to fire on the people, if they came that way again, rather than strike the flag.—About six in the evening, a party of them, going over the bridge up into town, discovered the flag flying; on which they turned along the back, and came to the ship, and demanded the flag to be struck, but were refused and fired upon; and two men were instantly killed, eleven wounded, besides three children; one of whom was in a chamber two stories high, who had its eye shot out, and the ball went through its head.—"The Coroner's Inquest sat on the body of the two men on Monday, and brought in their verdict *self-defence*; as it appeared from some of the evidence, that the people who fired were assailed with stones by the mob."

From the London Gazette, March 6.

War Office, March 6, 1781.

Royal Regiment of Horse Guards. Matley Stacpoole, Gent. is appointed to be Cornet, vice Edward Bolton.

3d Regiment of foot Guards. Captain William Anne Douglas to be Captain of a company, vice Sir Thomas Fowke. Enfign George Beatfon to be Lieutenant, vice William Anne Douglas.

6th Regiment of foot. Lieutenant William Cooper, of the Cumberland militia, to be Enfign, vice Campbell.

8th Regiment of foot. Lieutenant William Pawlett, of the Weft Norfolk militia, to be Enfign in one of the additional companies, vice H. Hardrett Lloyd.

37th Regiment of foot. Enfign Samuel Stevens, of the Weft Norfolk militia, to be Enfign in one of the additional companies, vice William Roft.

45th Regiment of foot. Thomas Mitchell, Gent. to be Enfign, vice Robert John Naples.

47th Regiment of foot. Lieutenant John Fowler, of the Eaft Suffolk militia, to be Enfign in one of the additional companies, vice John Wemyfs.

50th Regiment of foot. Edward Corbett, Gent. to be Enfign, vice Hugh Maclean.

65th Regiment of foot. Lieutenant John Dowdeswell, of the Worcefterfhire militia, to be Enfign, vice Jeremy French.

78th Regiment of foot. Honourable Hugh Sandilands to be Enfign, vice James Williamfon.

82d Regiment of foot. Honourable James Sinclair to be Enfign, vice John Baker.

94th Regiment of foot. Thomas Amory, Gent. to be Enfign, vice William Stephenfon. James Gibbons, Gent. to be Enfign, vice John Le Couteur.

96th Regiment of foot. Enfign James Skinner, of the Hertfordfhire militia, to be Enfign, vice Daniel Siddon.

HOUSE OF LORDS, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7.

In a Committee, went through the Chatham dock, the marine, the feaman's, the marine mutiny, the mutiny and defertion, and a number of road and inclofure bills.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

In a Committee, went through the militia pay bill; alfo the Commiffioners of land tax bill feverally, with amendments.

The Commiffioners for ftating the public accounts prefented a third report of their proceedings.

OPENING OF THE BUDGET.

The Houfe having refolved itfelf into a Committee of Supply, Lord *North* rofe and opened his fcheme of finance for the prefent year. He premifed, that it was not at prefent in his power to enter with propriety into the taxes which would be propofed hereafter, for defraying the intereft of the loan, not having fettled that part of the budget with all the deliberation its importance required; he fhould therefore only ftate to the Houfe on this occafion the ways and means already provided, and the terms of the loan, reftriving the taxes till fome more opportunity. Yet even in proceeding thus far, fome difficulties occurred; for there were fome expences which had not hitherto been laid before the Houfe, and on thefe he could not ground any refolution, without appearing to militate againft an order which fays, that the vote of fupply fhall precede the ways and means; but, as a confiderable part of the fupply had already been agreed to, he thought he might fafely go into the loan upon that foundation, without any direct infringement of the order he had mentioned.—His Lordfhip then proceeded to enumerate the feveral votes of fupply, which had already paffed the Houfe, as follow:—Towards the navy for maintaining 90,000 feamen and marines, 4,680,000 l. —for ordnance, 386,000 l. 1 s. 8 d.—for buildings and rebuildings, 670,000 l.—which, added together, made the total provifion for the navy 5,736,000 l. —Towards the army had been voted in all, 4,239,144 l. 8 s. 7 d. of which his Lordfhip alfo gave the particulars.—For the ordnance had been given 581,924 l.—For unprovided Exchequer bills, 1,000,000 l.—For a part of laft year's loan unfunded, 3,000,000 l.—For miſcellaneous ſervices, 277,086 l. 6 s.—For deficiencies of three years taxes, 639,000 l.—Here his Lordfhip ſtated the deficiencies of this year to have exceeded thofe of the laft by 100,000 l. but obſerved, that in this computation were included, in ſome degree, the deficiencies of four years.—He alſo explained their increaſe, by the funds having laft year begun ſix months before the taxes; therefore, in fact, the deficiency of laft year's taxes was inconſiderable, compared with former ones; and there was every reaſon to ſuppoſe, that in future they would be ſufficiently productive.—The taxes on houſes and ſervants, he admitted, had fallen greatly ſhort of what had been computed; but the remedy, would be found in ſuch caſes, by correcting the mode of gathering, and increaſing the quantum. As to the poſt-horſe tax, it had produced nearly double ſince the alteration, though before it was extremely deficient. His Lordfhip here aſſured the Houſe, that, among the taxes of the preſent year, he ſhould propoſe none but thoſe which he knew, by experience, would be efficient. It was certainly the beſt policy to obſerve that rule as far as poſſible; for, by defective taxes, the ſinking fund muſt be greatly reduced. He then reſumed the chain of calculation, and ſhewed, that the total actual deficiencies of the laſt year amounted to 639,732 l. He computed alſo the eſtimates of the ſeveral votes before enumerated, which, including fractions not mentioned in our preceding detail, amounted to 14,421,786 l. 11 s. 11 d. one halfpenny. He next proceeded to compute the ſums ſtill remaining to be voted for unprovided ſervices, the principal of which were the following: For army extraordinaries, 3,400,000 l.—Miſcellaneous ſervices, 41,000 l.—Deficiency of land and malt, which had been given at 450,000 l. but decreaſed this year 350,000 l. Total deficiencies of grants, the particulars of which he gave in detail, 357,855 l. 3 s. 0 d. one halfpenny. For Exchequer bills yet unprovided for, 1,960,000 l. With theſe and other articles he eſtimated the whole amount of ſums yet to be voted, 6,958,366 l. which, added to the ſupply already paſſed, made the total amount of the ſupply for the preſent year, 21,380,152 l.

To provide in part for this great national expence, ſeveral ſums had been granted, which he ſhould next ſubmit to the Committee, and then the reſidue unprovided for would remain to be furniſhed by the loan and other means to be yet ſuggeſted. The Houſe had voted the land-tax at 2,000,000 l. and the malt-tax 732,000 l.—188,346 l. 7 s. 9 d. they had given of ſurplus of taxes, and 3,500,000 l. Exchequer bills. Such was the proviſion now made by the Houſe.

His Lordſhip next entered into the additional ways and means he had now in contemplation, and firſt ſaid he meant to charge the ſinking fund larger than in the laſt year, which, by the greater increaſe of that fund, might be done with propriety. He proved this increaſe to have happened for twenty years paſt progreſſively, taking the amount of the ſinking fund from the year 1760 to 1780, by diviſions of five years, and eſtimating a medium of its value in each of theſe periods, which he deemed a very ſafe and ſatisfactory way of computing its progreſs. In the firſt period, viz. from 1760 to 1765, the average of this fund was 2,030,000 l. In the ſecond, 2,266,246 l. In the third, 2,651,453 l. and in the fourth, viz. from 1775 to 1780, 2,868,012 l.—Thus, at all times, in war as well as in peace, this important fund has a perpetual increaſe of wealth; nor, could it be urged, that any ſituation of affairs could make a difference, for in war time the importation of timber, hemp, and other naval ſtores, made ample amends for the decreaſe of population, as to the amount of the eſtabliſhed revenue. When therefore he propoſed to take from the ſinking fund for the ſervice of the preſent year ſo large a ſum as 2,900,000 l. it ſurely could not be thought dangerous or inexpedient, eſpecially as 190,000 l. 4 per cents would fall in this year which would go to increaſe that fund, if Gentlemen did not think proper otherwiſe to diſpoſe of it. His Lordſhip again recapitulated the heads of thoſe proviſions already made by Parliament, and ſaid, thoſe, toge her with the aid propoſed from the ſinking fund, and 11,000,000 l. the ſum to be raiſed by loan, would produce a larger amount than that of the ſupply, making the total of taxes and loans 21,438,346 l.

In this calculation he had ſaid nothing of ſaving, though great ones would certainly ariſe by thoſe reformations, which the commiſſion of accounts was calculated to introduce; the Commiſſioners would make it their moſt uſeful object to examine the amount of money remaining in the Exchequer, and in the hands of the ſeveral accomptants. Theſe had been the ſubject of the reports already delivered, and in the further proſecution of their truſt, theſe would be thoroughly inveſtigated to the great emolument of the Public. He himſelf was an accomptant; his receipts had been minutely examined, and, with others, would be reported to the Houſe. It would be chiefly in controuling the expenditure of public money, that the benefit of this commiſſion would conſiſt; for as to the receipts of our revenue, little reformation could take place, that buſineſs being tranſacted in this country much cheaper than in any other in Europe; however, in this reſpect, alſo, ſome few ſavings might be made, and he hoped in the whole, the nation would be benefited to the amount of a million and a half; but as this could not be preciſely determined yet, he had made no dependance upon it in the calculations laid before the Houſe. If ſuch a ſum as he conjectured, or any other, was ſaved by the commiſſion of accompts, he would wiſh to have it applied for diſcharging the navy debt, to which purpoſe he had alſo allotted one million out of the new ways and means. He hoped therefore to ſee that debt reduced this year two millions or more.

After this, having briefly computed the totals of the ſum voted by Parliament, the ways and means already granted, and the ſum ſtill to be applied, his Lordſhip proceeded to inform the Houſe of the terms on which he had negociated the loan of twelve millions. It was with the greateſt concern he was obliged to avow, that the complexion of the times made it impoſſible to procure money but on terms extremely diſadvantageous to the Public; however, he flattered himſelf, he had diſcharged this laborious buſineſs as ſucceſsfully as could be expected, and ſhould ſubmit to the Houſe what kind of a bargain he had made.

Had he concluded his treaty with the ſubſcribers ſome days ago, while the funds were at a very low ebb, on the ſame terms now accepted, he ſhewed that they would have been conſiderable loſers by the tranſactions, conſequently that it would have been impoſſible to have adjuſted the loan on thoſe conditions; and that, however extravagant the preſent ones might appear, it was owing to the late ſudden riſe of the ſtocks that they were not infinitely worſe. The 3 per cents, which now ſtand at 60, and the 4 per cents. now at 72, were then, the former at 55, and the latter at 68. It was in contemplation at that time, as had ſince been effected, to ſettle the loan by giving 150 per cent. 3 per cents, and 25 4 per cents, with four lottery tickets, for every 1000 l. ſubſcription; but in that ſtate of the funds, ſuch a contract would have been valued thus to the ſubſcribers:

150 3 per cent.	L.	83 10
25 4 per cent.		17 0
	L.	100 10

So that 10 s. would have been all their benefit in 100 l. loan; but ſtocks having riſen, in conſequence of recent reports, to the pitch before ſtated, he had been able to conclude a bargain on the ſame conditions, fully beneficial and ſatisfactory to the lenders, giving them the 3 per cents. at 58, and the 4 per cents. at 70, for

150 3 per cents. at 58, were worth,	L.	87 0
25 4 per cents. at 70,		17 10
Which, with the lottery ticket,		1 0
Makes the total	L.	105 10

The money to be paid at the times following:

15 per cent.	March 15.
10	April 27.
10	May 18.
10	June 14.
10	July 24.
15	Aug. 21.
10	Sept. 18.
10	Oct. 23.
10	Nov. 23.
100	

For the Tickets:

15 per cent.	March 15.
20	May 11.
25	July 20.
20	Sept. 11.
20	Oct. 9.
100	

Thus the ſubſcribers were content, and the public paid only 5 l. 10 s. per cent. but then as ſtocks now ſell higher than the valuation in the loan, the 3 per cent. going to day in the market at 59 l. it might be urged that 7 per cent. was actually given. To anſwer this objection, the cauſe of the late riſe of the ſtocks muſt be adverted to; it was occaſioned by a rumour of a pacification, and not a rumour founded merely on conjecture; there certainly appeared a great probability of peace taking place, and negociations had commenced; but then it was nothing determinate, no certainty, but a matter liable to many accidents and miſcarriages. Of this the ſubſcribers juſtly availed themſelves; for conſidering the low ſtate of the funds ſome days ago, it was extremely poſſible, that ſhould this pacific proſpect vaniſh, and the report die away in a ſhort ſpace of time, they would fall further below the terms at which they were valued to the ſubſcribers, than now they ſtand above it; ſo that as an equivalent for this riſque, it was neceſſary to give them an apparent of 1 and a half per cent.

Theſe terms were clearly the moſt beneficial to the public of all thoſe he had to chuſe, ſeveral of which his Lordſhip here mentioned; and then obviated the objections which he expected might be urged againſt that ſcheme to which he had given the preference.

He had no doubt it would be ſuggeſted in argument againſt the tenor of this bargain, that it went on a ſyſtem that ſhould always be avoided when practicable, that of increaſing the capital. He was ſo fully appriſed of this, and ſo aſſiduous to ſhun that very unpopular way of borrowing money, that he would very gladly ſacrifice ſomething of the national intereſt to ſettle the loan if poſſible by a larger douceur and annuities, and this not ſo much from any natural rule of policy, making the one mode more eligible than the other; but becauſe an acceſſion of capital debt always aſtoniſhed the world more, and appeared more odious to the people, than the moſt diſadvantageous terms of a loan for definite term; however exorbitant the intereſt might be. He felt the full importance of this idea, and would have formed his bargain in compliance with it if poſſible; but the terms required of him on that ground, were too extravagant to be attended to; beſides the weight of premium and intereſt, with 3 per cent. annuity, the ſubſcribers inſiſted upon having that annuity irredeemable for 15 years. It was this laſt requiſition that deterred him effectually; for it was obvious how immenſe a loſs the public muſt ſuſtain by ſuch a bargain, if, before the expiration of the annuity, a peace ſhould be concluded; for though the funds in that caſe might riſe to 2 per cent. it would be impoſſible for Government to redeem the annuities, but they would be tied down to the ſame hard bargain, which nothing but the depreſſion of our funds at preſent could juſtify according to.

Several other objections to this mode of borrowing his Lordſhip ſuggeſted, argued the point a long time very forcibly, and anſwered many different arguments which he expected might be adduced on the other ſide againſt the terms of the loan. It had been hinted to him from a gentleman, whoſe judgment he had much reſpect for (Mr Huſſey), that it would be ſalutary to ſet apart a certain ſum annually from the ſinking fund for reducing the national debt. To that opinion in times of peace he ſhould heartily ſubſcribe; and when the war was ended, no doubt the ſavings of every eſtabliſhment would be allotted for ſo ſalutary a purpoſe; but at preſent he could never admit that it was a wiſe meaſure to pay off one million, which we ſhould ſhortly be reduced to the immediate neceſſity of borrowing another; for it would be impoſſible to borrow on ſuch terms as we ſhould be obliged to pay, and the difference of intereſt would be abſolutely thrown away every year.

His Lordſhip forcibly inculcated the neceſſity at this period of ſtanding well with thoſe Gentlemen who are willing to ſupport Government by loans, and of ſecuring the credit of our friends beyond every other conſideration. This laſt end, he ſaid, had been in a great meaſure attained by the indiſcriminate juſtice which had always been done to every ſtockholder, without conſulting the narrow illiberal policy of breaking faith with our enemies. It had moſt abſurdly been conceived, on the commencement of our rupture with Holland, that the Dutch property in our funds would be leſs ſecure, becauſe of hoſtilities againſt the two countries.—Nothing could be more ridiculous and monſtrous than ſuch a ſuppoſition as this, and nothing more fatal to the credit and intereſt of Great Britain, if generally received; he wiſhed therefore in the ſtrongeſt manner to reprobate the idea, and that the world ſhould know every Britiſh ſtockholder be he Spaniard, Frenchman, Dutchman, or Rebel, is inviolably ſafe in the full poſſeſſion of his property. As a ſtrong proof that this liberal principle had always governed our councils, his Lordſhip obſerved, that on the breaking out of the American war, there was public property belonging to the States of Rhode Iſland and Maryland in our funds. Surely then, if ever it could be juſtifiable to violate the national faith, it was in that inſtance, when it was to confiſcate property of future enemies, not belonging to individuals, but to the coffers of the State; but even on this occaſion juſtice and good policy prevailed, ſo that the rights of theſe ſtockholders remained unfringed. His Lordſhip concluded a very able and accurate ſpeech, by moving the loan and lottery in the uſual form.

Mr *Fox* anſwered the noble Lord, and obſtinately oppoſed the loan in general, but decifively the lottery. He followed the noble Lord through all his calculations, and endeavoured to prove that the terms granted to the ſubſcribers were unfair in the extreme, without even the lottery ticket, which he conſidered as the completion of extravagance. It is impoſſible to follow this Speaker through the whole of his numerical computations, as they were rather intricate. We ſhall be content with ſaying in general terms, that he contended for long annuities in preference to the mode adopted by the noble Lord, and attempted to prove, that allowing for very inconſiderable advance of premium in the former way of borrowing, the public would be conſiderably benefited. He ſaid the noble Lord had always profeſſed an averſion to increaſing the capital, and had in many preceding loans gone great lengths in extravagance to avoid that evil; but now he had changed his opinion it ſeems, and adopted a contrary, one with all the precipitate zeal which commonly attends a recent converſion; for ſo accident was he now to embrace that pernicious mode juſtly rejected before, as to laviſh many thouſands ſuperfluouſly, merely for that end. The noble Lord had taken an extraordinary way of recommending his loan, by ſhewing that he might have one upon terms ſtill worſe for the public. The queſtion was not, whether his Lordſhip could have a worſe bargain, but whether he could poſſibly have made a better? Now, with all proper indulgences to the ſubſcribers, he could not think it was neceſſary to give them, in addition to other advantages, two or three per cent. upon the current prices of ſtocks. That this had actually been done, he argued ſtrenuouſly to prove, and contended that the terms of the loan were in fact more than ſeven per cent. on the loweſt calculation; inſtead of the 5 l. 10 s. as the noble Lord had ſtated. This profuſion he not only oppoſed on the principles of œconomy, but thoſe of the conſtitution; for the noble Lord held a larger power of corruption by the diſtribution of the loan, than the whole Civil Liſt revenue amounted to. Theſe terms gave a clear gain to the ſubſcribers of 600,000 l. and this his Lordſhip had the partial diſtribution of amongſt his friends. A large portion of it he had heard came to members of that Houſe, and perhaps was given to defray their election expences.

The noble Lord had let fall an expreſſion which alarmed him exceedingly, when he ſaid the ſum falling into the ſinking fund by the 4 per cents. would be employed that way, unleſs they choſe otherwiſe to diſpoſe of it. He charged the noble Lord, as he valued his honour, not to adviſe any different application of that money, from that ſalutary and uſeful one, throwing it into a fund for the reduction of our national debt. He hoped the noble Lord had no ſuch intention, but apprehended much from this hypothetical way of ſpeaking. Perhaps the noble Lord thought it politic to ſoften the new taxes by ſuch a deduction as that money applied to paying the intereſt of the loan might effect; but if he did ſo, he would ſacrifice to popularity. Such a precedent once introduced, the ſinking fund, which alone could give this country a poſſible chance of ſalvation, would be effectually deſtroyed, for no future Miniſter would ever be bold enough to lay taxes in lieu of ſuch an expedient.

The noble Lord had talked of diſcharging the national debt in time of peace; but did he recollect how long a period would be requiſite to effect it; ſhould we pay off two millions per ann. for 30 years ſucceſſively, the nation then would be more in debt by twenty millions than at the commencement of the baneful American war; and yet would, in the noble Lord's ideas, be then reſtored to proſperity, though it is a point which the wiſeſt men have formerly held to be the extreme verge of ruin. He would, in candour, however, admit, that the opinion of an honourable friend, alluded to by the noble Lord, did not correſpond with his own, though he felt every poſſible degree of deference for that Gentleman's ſuperior abilities and information. He never could think it adviſeable to pay with one hand, and borrow with the other; the ſinking fund therefore ſhould not be applied to buying in ſtock, till the national income exceeded its expence.

Having noticed ſo diffuſedly as he had the noble Lord's ſyſtem of finance, he could not omit making one obſervation on the political matter he had introduced. A peace, it ſeemed, was in contemplation, and there was ſome probability of effecting it. He could not help, on ſuch an occaſion, aſſuring the noble Lord for himſelf and Gentlemen of the ſame ſide, that a peace was their moſt earneſt deſire, and that there were ſcarcely any terms on which they would not gladly receive it. The panted after peace, as the only means of ſalvation to this country; and though there were ſome terms, which, in the noble Lord's place, he ſhould be ſorry to accept, yet, with the preſent Miniſtry, thoſe very terms they would not diſapprove. But it muſt not be any partial pacification; it muſt be a general one, for that only could ſave us; and the former might perhaps lead to a ſituation ſtill more deplorable than our preſent one.

He then came to the ſubject of the lottery, which he earneſtly entreated the noble Lord to relinquiſh every idea of. It was the only part of the reſolution he would directly oppoſe, thinking it an addition to the other laviſh terms which made the bonus to the ſubſcribers beyond all bounds exorbitant; and, without going at large into the old argument againſt lotteries, he conſidered them as a moſt pernicious ſpecies of gaming that ought not to be tolerated, much leſs eſtabliſhed by law. It would be for the noble Lord's intereſt, and that of the public, if he would ſuffer the Committee here to interfere, and ſtrike out a clauſe, without which he would engage the ſubſcription would readily be filled. He was ready to believe the noble Lord had been impoſed upon by following the judgment of others more than his own. Here then would be a very happy mode of reducing the ſubſcribers to reaſon, both now and in all future loans; for they had been uſed to treat with the noble Lord as the only party in this buſineſs; but now they would ſee the houſe exert its diſcretion; they would ſee exorbitant terms rejected there, and would not ſolicit the noble Lord to accept of ſuch in future.

Mr *Eyre* briefly anſwered Mr Fox, aſſerting that he had built all his calculations on falſe premiſſes.

Mr *Huſſey* defended his doctrine reſpecting the ſinking fund, and endeavouring to ſhew, from the difference between ſimple and compound intereſt, that it would be politic to raiſe a million by taxes, in order to replace a million taken from the ſinking fund, for the reduction of the national debt. He contended warmly againſt the lottery, and the extravagance of the terms in general. One half, he ſaid, of the enhancement of the loan went to Members of that Houſe, many of whom he had heard declare, that they thought the *bonus* too high, and would ſubſcribe without the tickets.

Mr *Byng* took the ſame ground, and demanded of the noble Lord if he would give up the lottery, in caſe reſponſible ſubſcribers could be found by to-morrow night, who would advance the loan without it? From what he had heard, he could almoſt poſitively aſſert that could be done.

Lord *North* ſaid, the bargain he had made with the ſubſcribers was, by no means, concluſive, till it met the approbation of this Committee. With them, therefore, it reſted to determine, and he ſhould acquieſce with deference in their deciſion; though he muſt at the ſame time obſerve, it would greatly embarraſs every future loan, ſhould the terms be altered to the ſubſcribers, after an agreement with the Miniſter with whom they negotiated. The Committee would however conſider what had been urged againſt the lottery, and judge whether, becauſe a Gentleman had heard that better terms might be had, they ſhould believe it certainly ſo, and in conſequence reject thoſe now before them. For his own private opinion, he thought otherwiſe; and if it was conſidered that every advantage the public now poſſeſſed in this tranſaction was derived from the caſual riſe of the ſtocks, which in a day or two might perhaps revert to their former level, the danger of delay would be apparent.

He muſt obſerve to the honourable Gentleman who thought the terms too high, that it was not political to loan too hard againſt ſubſcribers; the loan being always conſidered as a matter of gain, and that was a neceſſary encouragement to future lenders. Several things were precarious in theſe affairs, and if, by any means, a loan ſhould turn out to be a loſing bargain, it would be impoſſible to borrow a ſhilling on the national credit the next year.

In anſwer to Mr Huſſey's obſervation, that one half of the ſubſcription was given to Members of that Houſe, his Lordſhip proteſted that he had never diſtributed it with partiality, or made it the means of influence. If it was an influence in his hands, he would be glad to ren-

with it; for no buſineſs could be more unpleaſant, troubleſome, and unpopular than that of a loan. Some gentlemen he was acquainted with, were very good companions on other occaſions, but on thoſe very diſagreeable ones. He did not believe any thing like what had been ſtated of the loan was in that Houſe. He could not tell with preciſion how much; but was ſure it muſt be a great, a ridiculous exaggeration; and he jocoſely obſerved, though he had a great opinion of the property of Gentlemen round him, ſix millions might perhaps be rather too much for them conveniently to ſpare.

Lord *Mahon*, Col. *Huſkey*, and Mr *Pulteney*, all ſpoke briefly againſt the motion, after which the Committee divided:

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From the London Papers, March 8.

LONDON.

By a veſſel which left New-York Feb 5, we have a confirmation of the ſucceſs of Arnold in Virginia, and an account of three ſhips, which had been detached after him from the ſquadron of Mont. Ternay, having got into Boſton without having effected any thing.

Storms and contrary winds have increaſed the difficulty of relieving Gibraltar by our fleet; but, granting that we could effect it by the Admiral carrying his whole convoy there in ſafety, what muſt his ſituation be, if he ſhould be locked up in the Mediterranean by a weſterly wind, till the combined fleets of France and Spain aſſemble at the mouth of the Gut to intercept him on his return? Surely the moſt ſanguine temper in the kingdom will ſcarcely adviſe him to hazard an action againſt an enemy of double his force. There are two excellent officers, and a good body of men, in the garriſon; naval ſkill and intrepid ſpirit have happily ſucceeded in conveying ſupplies to them at different periods; gales of wind, either directed upon the ſhore or from it, muſt ſometimes put it out of the power of the moſt vigilant to guard the port of an enemy, and theſe occaſions being attentively watched on both ſides of the Gut, conſiderable quantities of proviſions may be got into the garriſon, though frequent attempts may miſcarry.

Private advices from Paris mention that the Dutch Miniſter has expreſſed himſelf in ſeveral polite companies in ſuch terms, as plainly indicate that the hoſtilities between the States and England are near the period of an honourable adjuſtment.

Monday's mail from France brings an account that advice is received there of the loſs of a 74 gun ſhip in the ſtraits of Sunda in July laſt, in a great ſtorm of wind, rain, thunder, and lightning, belonging to M. Traloja's ſquadron, and all hands periſhed; the frigate in her company was diſmaſted.

A Portugueſe Indiaman, from Goa to Lisbon, put into Mauritius in diſtreſs, the Captain of which informed the Governor, that one of the Engliſh Company's Grabs had touched at Goa, on her paſſage from Madraſs to Bombay, and by her they learned that Sir Hector Monro, and Sir Edward Hughes, with part of the Engliſh fleet, were to ſail about laſt September, in order to attack the Manillas, if the detachment from Bengal, and the Company's war-ſhips from Bombay ſhould arrive at Madras before the Monſoons ſet in; otherwiſe the Admiral, with all the fleet would go to Bombay, and the expedition be laid aſide until February.

It is ſaid, that the Diamond Man of War, Captain Forſter, is loſt coming from St Juan to Jamaica, and all the crew periſhed.

Captain Mann, of his Majeſty's ſhip Cerberus, has taken and brought into Plymouth, after a ſhort action, the Grana, a Spaniſh frigate mounting 26 guns, and 170 men. The Grana had her ſecond Captain killed, and 23 of her crew killed and wounded. The Cerberus had two men ſlightly wounded. The officers of the Spaniſh frigate have declared they could not keep their men to the guns, although they uſed every incentive they could for that purpoſe.

Extract of a letter from New-York, Jan. 27.

"The Pennſylvania line are reduced to about 450, the reſt being gone home on receiving their diſcharges, but the 450 remain as yet firm; nor have Congreſs raiſed, nor can they raiſe any hard caſh to ſatisfy the demands of theſe people. An entire diſſolution of all theſe troops, at leaſt, ſeems highly probable in a ſhort time. By accounts from the North River, we are aſſured, that Waſhington has not above 2000 men, and that theſe were expected every moment to follow the example of the others. From all theſe promiſing circumſtances, it can ſcarcely be called temerity to predict, that Mr Waſhington and the Congreſs will be left without an army before ſpring. Yet this ſhould not lead us in the leaſt to relax our exertions, until the rebellion be effectually and totally ſuppreſſed. If the revolters really diſperſe, perhaps it is as well as if they came in to us, conſidering that many would not enter into our army, and *all* muſt be ſubſiſted. I hope, and perſuade myſelf, that all is working well, and only wiſh it was a ſeaſon for us to act here, that we might puſh them down hill a little faſter.

"We have accounts through the rebel papers of Arnold's progreſs and ſucceſs in Virginia. We find that Governor G. Clinton, being puſhed by Waſhington for ſupplies, had called his aſſembly to meet him the 1ſt inſt. but though three weeks had nearly elapſed, he had not been able to form a houſe."

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, March 8.

"This day, as ſoon as the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons had taken the chair, and ſome private buſineſs was diſpatched, the Chairman of the Lynn-Regis Committee reported to the Houſe, that they had declared the ſitting Member to have been duly returned.

"Sir John Irwin, Chairman of the Committee of the Berwickſhire election, reported to the Houſe of Commons the following reſolutions:

"1ſt, That Hugh Scott, Eſq. is not duly elected,

"2d, That Sir John Paterſon, is not duly elected,

"3d, That the election for the county of Berwick is void.

"Sir John Irwin likewiſe acquainted the Houſe, that he was deſired by the Committee, to report the following reſolution:

"That it appears to this Committee, that the agreement between Hugh Scott Eſq; younger, of Harden, for himſelf and his friends in the county of Berwick, on the one part; and Alexander Renton of Lamerton, and George Home of Braxton, Eſqrs. for themſelves, and as authoriſed by ſundry other gentlemen and freeholders in that county, on the other part, relative to the election of a commiſſioner for the ſaid county at the laſt General election; was a *corrupt* and *illegal* agreement.

"The ſaid reſolution was ordered to be taken into further conſideration on Monday the 19th inſtant.

"If this reſolution ſhall ultimately be adopted by the Houſe, it is thought all the parties to the above agreement will be ineligible to ſtand as Candidates at next election for the county.

"The report was then brought up from the Committe of Supply on the loan for the enſuing year, and it was read a firſt time; but on the ſecond reading of it being moved,

"Sir *Philip Jennings Clerke* objected to it, and ſtated to the Houſe, in confirmation of thoſe being right that had oppoſed the loan, that on the very morning of that day the loan had been done, as it was termed in the Alley, at a premium of 11 one-half per cent. This the Hon. Baronet repreſented as a clear and undeniable proof, that too much had been given for the loan; but it was clear the whole had been negotiated with a view to the increaſing the influence of the Crown. The manner in which the loan had been divided put it beyond all doubt; for only one perſon had his name down for upwards of three millions of money. This perſon was no other than the famous rum contractor, Mr Atkinſon, the partner of Mure; and this circumſtance, he truſted, the Houſe would bear in mind, when he moved the ſecond reading of the contractors bill, which he intended to do that day.

"Lord *North* denied that any one perſon could have his name down for any ſuch ſum, or that he could, if that ſhould be the caſe, have his requeſt ſubmitted to, for at preſent his Lordſhip had not ſeen the liſt of ſubſcribers. When he looked themſelves, if he found any one ſubſcribed for three millions, or any ſum like it, he would take the whole blame to himſelf, if it was allowed. At the ſame time he could not ſay for what ſum Mr Atkenſon might have ſubſcribed, as whatever the amount of his ſubſcription might be, it was hardly poſſible that the whole might be taken on his own account. Mr Atkenſon had brought a liſt of names, and to be ſure, the amounts ſubſcribed by them might be conſiderable; but it was falſe to think that Mr Atkinſon's ſtock reached any thing like three millions of money.

"With reſpect to the advance of the premium, which the noble Baronet had ſtated to have encreaſed ſo very greatly; all his Lordſhip could ſay was, that it was but of his power to gueſs, for what particular reaſon, a premium of 11 per cent. had been given that morning by two brokers in the Alley. Moſt certain it was, if they could bear no certain price, or premium, as the loan was yet unſettled, and would remain ſo, till the Parliament had confirmed his Lordſhip's bargain with the ſubſcription.

"Sir *George Saville* ſeverely cenſured the Miniſter for giving ſuch extravagant terms to the ſubſcribers to the loan, which he was ſure might have been had upon terms much more honourable. The noble Baronet reminded the Houſe of the conduct of the Miniſter the preceding day, in telling them it was for them to conſider of the propriety of the loan, but the exigencies of the ſtate had rendered it abſolutely neceſſary; ſo that while they were to examine into it, that the public ſervice would not permit of them rejecting it. This, indeed, was making a mockery of Parliament with a witneſs to it; for where was the uſe of bringing it before Parliament, if Parliament was not at liberty to reject it. But this was really the caſe; and the fact was, they had no controul whatever over it. This was like a waiter at a tavern, who brought a bill of fare to a cuſtomer, but upon his looking it over, and ordering ſome other things to be got for him than thoſe in the bill, he was told by the waiter that all dinner was already dreſſed, ſo that he was obliged to have what had been propoſed for him, or none at all. Juſt ſo, the honourable Baronet ſaid, it was with regard to the loan. The Houſe called for a loan, and the Miniſter brought one, but when the Houſe expreſſed their diſlike to it, the Miniſter as good as told them, they muſt take what he had brought, or go without any.

"The honourable baronet ſaid, that although the Miniſter allowed the controul the Houſe had over the loan, yet it was never right for them to exerciſe their controul, for this year it was wrong for one thing, and the next year for another, ſo that ſome frivolous reaſon was always given for putting aſide the power the Houſe had over the Miniſter in raiſing the loan. Another thing he much objected to, was the ſettling the loan before the taxes were raiſed, which was much the ſame thing as borrowing a ſum of money, without any eſtate on which the mortgage could be made. The Hon. Member alſo went upon the immenſe treaſure ſquandered away by the preſent Adminiſtration; and aſked, what good they had done with it, notwithſtanding the promiſes they had year after year made to the Houſe, and to the public at large.

"Mr *Byng* thought, as he had the day before, that the term of the loan had been enormouſly great; ſo very great, that even the very ſubſcribers themſelves cried out, Shame upon it! What then would the people ſay of their repreſentatives, who ſat ſilently and ſuffered it?

"Mr *Burke* very warmly reprobated the terms of the loan, and ſaid, if once the power and controul of Parliament over it was taken away, there would be an end of all chance of getting it upon moderate terms, becauſe it was the check only of Parliament that obliged the Miniſter to be cautious in not offering too good a bargain to the ſubſcribers. Mr Burke denied that the loan could not be procured but at a premium of ſix or ſeven *per cent.* and was ſure that there could always be found men who would ſooner lend their money upon fair terms, between man and man, than ſuffer it to lie upon their hands. But the loan was evidently made a job, and had been uſed for encreaſing the influence of the Crown, although the Miniſter had, the day before, ſaid, the members were not ſo rich as to undertake for twelve, or ſix millions. The honourable gentleman wiſhed that was the caſe, for he thought to be poor was not to be diſhonourable; and he wiſhed every member would go out of the Houſe as thin as he came in. But that was not the caſe. Some who came into the Houſe lean, went out of it with large bellies, plumped up and fattened with *graft*, and the good things of this world. But the Miniſter ſometimes accounted men honourable, becauſe that they were rich. The only way of explaining this was, that the rich men were ſo full of clean water, they could have no more poured into them; and the poor were like ſieves, ſo that every thing would run through them. And then, what with the want of influence in the poor members, and the honour in the rich, the Houſe was incorruptible and uncorrupted.

"Mr Burke remarked, that the Miniſter had, of late years, acted as if the Parliament had delegated their right to him, and reſigned all controul over the loan; for it was a mere farce to lay the terms of it before the Houſe, while they were told in the ſame breath, that the ſituation of public affairs would not allow of their making any oppoſition to it.

"Mr *Dempſter* conſidered the critical ſituation of public affairs, and that events might happen that would lower the ſtocks exceedingly, ſo that the *bona* had not, in his opinion, been extravagant. Mr Fox had objected to the one hundred and eighty thouſand pounds, that had ariſen from the falling in of a certain annuity being applied to the intereſt of borrowed money; but when he reflected, that, in times of peace, overplus money did not always go to the ſinking fund, he thought this was the very beſt purpoſe to which it could be applied On the whole, Mr Dempſter, out of a regard to public credit, and that of Government, would agree to the reſolution of the committee, and was againſt all amendments.

"Several other members alſo ſpoke to the queſtion, after which the Houſe divided, whether the lottery douceur, or in other words whether a lottery ſhould be part of the loan, or not; and upon the diviſion there were,

For the motion	133
Againſt it	89

"Upon which the bill was ordered for a third reading.

"Sir Philip Jennings Clerke then moved the ſecond reading of the contractors' bill, which was agreed to without any oppoſition, and ordered for a third reading.

"The Houſe then adjourned till the next day."

On Sunday laſt, died at her houſe in Canongate, Miſs Judith Fullerton, ſiſter to William Fullerton of Carſtairs, Eſq.

Yeſterday, the congregation in Ratho church was alarmed by the cry of Fire! in the village; upon which there was an immediate diſmiſſion. It was a providential circumſtance that a great number of able men was ſo readily found to give inſtant aſſiſtance. The fire, which had begun in the middle of a long row of thatched houſes, and threatened the deſtruction of the whole, by the activity of many hands, was ſoon extinguiſhed. Four of the houſes were entirely deſtroyed, but the furniture and effects were ſaved.

A very melancholy accident happened at Montroſe, on Thurſday laſt: A woman going to a garden to ſpread ſome linen, left a child of about two years old in the houſe, who going too near the fire, its clothes catched the flames, and, before any aſſiſtance could be got, was burnt in ſo deſperate a manner that it died in about thirty hours in the greateſt agony.

This morning, a Leith carter complained to a neighbour of being ſuddenly taken ill, when he had near got to the head of the Walk. His comrade accordingly helped the poor man upon the cart, and took direction of his horſe; but they had not proceeded above half way acroſs the new bridge, when the man fell off the cart, and immediately expired.

On Thurſday laſt four children, prompted by curioſity, entered an old mine at Borrowſtounneſs to look at it, and took a candle with them. After going in a good way, they loſt their road out: Being abſent ſome time, their parents became uneaſy about them, and immediately got proper perſons to go in queſt of them in the mine. This was done without ſucceſs all Thurſday night, Friday, Friday night, and part of Saturday. The miners in ſearching had ſhut up the entry to a large apartment, after having in part ſearched it; but luckily a relation of the children's inſiſted to have this apartment opened up again, and ſearched a-new, which was done, and the four children were found about 100 yards farther in than they had looked formerly. A ſurgeon attended the ſearch, and adminiſtred ſome cordials to them, by which every bad conſequence was happily evited. The father of two of the children, who was alſo preſent, fainted immediately at the ſight of his boys. And what makes this matter the more wonderful is, that the miners durſt not enter the mine till fires were burnt to purify the air, and, even then, they found it ſo bad that they were under the neceſſity of being frequently relieved.

This morning, at nine o'clock, the High Court of Juſticiary ſat down on the trial of John Brown, indicted for forging the Guinea notes of the Bank of Scotland, as mentioned in our laſt. After the Jury were choſen, the Court proceeded to the examination of witneſſes, which was not finiſhed when this paper went to preſs. We are therefore obliged to defer particulars till our next.

Friday, no leſs than fourteen ſtreet-walkers were ſent to the houſe of correction, by ſentence of the Magiſtrates. Theſe unhappy creatures have been long a moſt diſtreſſing nuiſance to the ſober inhabitants. It is ſurely, therefore, highly commendable in our rulers, to give a proper check to thoſe female nocturnal diſturbers of the peace. They thought nothing could more effectually anſwer this purpoſe, than by giving ſtrict orders to the City Guard, to apprehend and keep in cuſtody all ſuch as were guilty of theſe practices. The orders were obeyed; and the conſequence has been, that many more, beſides the fourteen above mentioned, have been ſent to hard labour within theſe few days.

The Hero, Morris, is arrived at St Lucia, and the Providence, Gardener, at St Kitt's, both from Clyde.

The Mercury, from St Kitt's to Barbadoes, is taken by four French men of war.

The Revenge, Kerr, was blown out of St Kitt's in the late hurricane, and loſt on the coaſt of Porto-Rico.

The Polly, Watſon, is arrived in Clyde from Halifax, in thirty-three days.—All was peace and quietneſs at that place. There had been no ſtorm there for five weeks before the departure of the Polly.

The Tartar privateer of Aberdeen ſailed on Wedneſday morning laſt, from that place, on a cruize, William Brodie commander, mounting 8 carriage guns, and 6 ſwivels. She is the beſt manned ſhip, according to her ſize and force, which has hitherto ſailed from Scotland.

Wedneſday the Dreadnought privateer, Captain Potts, ſailed from Shields on her firſt cruize.

We hear a convoy is applied for to the Baltic, to ſail from Leith the 1ſt of April.

The loyal inhabitants of Mancheſter, who have already raiſed 1500 men, have opened a ſubſcription to build a firſt rate man of war. This example, it is hoped, will be followed by other counties. Several individuals have ſubſcribed 500 l. each, and others 1000 l.

Extract of a letter from Kirkwall, Feb. 24, 1781.

"Some time laſt week an armed ſloop, having 55 hands on board, (two of whom were drowned) ſprung her bolſprit at ſea, and was afterwards forced aſhore on the eaſt ſide of the iſland of Weſtray, one of the north iſlands; we have not yet learned whether or not ſhe will be got off.—The crew varying in the accounts they gave of themſelves, intelligence was ſent to Capt. Hamilton, of the Prince William Henry cutter, then at Stromneſs, who looſed and went for Weſtray. We have not heard any further particulars.

"On Wedneſday the 21ſt current, arrived in Kirkwall road, the ſhips Priſcilla and Marlbro', Captains Franks, ſenior and junior, from Newcaſtle for the whale-fiſhery in Davies Streights.

LEITH SHIPPING.

ARRIVED,

March 12. Six coaſting veſſels with grain, and two in ballaſt.

SAILED,

Three Friends, Houſton, for Aberdeen, with goods.

Orkney Shipping.

At Kirkwall Harbour, Feb. 24. The Marlborough, Franks, and the Priſcilla, Franks, both of and from Newcaſtle, Thos Strait Davis.

SAILED,

The Ann of Weſtra, Leſſly, for Bergen.

To-morrow, being TUESDAY, *in* St CECILIA's HALL,

WILL BE HELD,

Mr REINAGLE's

MORNING CONCERT,

Mr REINAGLE having failed in his *laſt* CONCERT, on account of the many different *Public Entertainments* which happened on that Night,

THE DIRECTORS OF THE MUSICAL SOCIETY

Have encouraged him to have a SECOND.

The want of an ORGAN has hitherto prevented that

WONDERFUL PHENOMENON,

MASTER CROTCH,

THE MUSICAL INFANT,

From diſplaying the EXTENT of his ABILITIES:

Therefore, to ſhew his Genius to a *greater Advantage*,

He will perform on that Inſtrument

In the Courſe of the

Morning's Entertainment.

Being poſitively the laſt time of his performing in this City.

Tickets (3 s. each) to be had at the Muſic ſhops, Mrs CROTCH's, and Mr REINAGLE's, foot of Blackfriar's Wynd.

To begin at half paſt eleven o'clock.

A BALL

AT MUSSELBURGH, in the New Aſſembly Room, on Friday the 16th of March, at ſix in the evening.

Tickets to be had of Mr Robert Smith, price 2s. 6d.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, MARCH 12. 1781.

WHEREAS, upon the night betwixt Sunday laſt and Monday laſt, one of the Centinels on duty at the Nether-bow was knocked down, and his halbert taken from him, and carried off, by certain perſons rioting on the ſtreets of this City and Canongate, ſome of whom are in cuſtody:—and as it appears from their declarations, That ſeveral other perſons were that night aſſaulted, any perſon or perſons who have been thus aſſaulted, or are acquainted with any circumſtances reſpecting the conduct of the rioters, are deſired to give notice thereof at the Council Chamber Edinburgh, that the perpetrators may be brought to puniſhment.

From the JAMAICA GAZETTE.

Kingston, Dec. 23. Captain Cowell, of the letter of marque ship Viper, of Liverpool, arrived at Port Morant from Antigua on Monday last, bring papers from the Windward Islands, containing the following intelligence:

St John's, Antigua, Dec. 2. We are in momentary expectation of the packet, certain accounts having been received, several days ago, of her arrival at Barbadoes, where also had arrived two sail of the line, the Alfred and Nonsuch, part of ten sail which came out with Sir Samuel Hood, to reinforce Admiral Rodney.

Dec. 6. On Sunday last, passed by English Harbour, Admiral Sir G. B. Rodney, in his Majesty's ship Sandwich, with the Intrepid, Captain Molloy, Triumphant, Captain P. Affleck, and the Boreas frigate, Captain John Rodney. They left the Hook the 15th ult. and the whole fleet were separated on the 17th in a storm, in which his Majesty's sloop Shark foundered, and every soul on board perished, it being impracticable for any of the ships in company to give the least assistance.

After the storm abated, the brave Captain Ferguson of the Terrible, who had been sounding before the gale for ten hours, found himself in the midst of a French fleet of upwards of 30 merchantmen, five of which he took. The Triumph has taken a large ship from Ferrol richly laden.

Capt Cowell adds, that, before he left Antigua, advice had been received of the arrival of Sir Samuel Hood, with 12 copper bottomed ships of the line, several frigates, and a number of transports, having on board four regiments, part of them for this island, which may be daily expected under Admiral Hood's protection.

The Deal Castle of 24 guns, La Blanche of 32, and Camelion of 14, are missing since the late hurricane, and supposed to be lost. The Andromeda and Laurel, of 28 each, were wrecked on the N. E. part of Martinico, and the Beaver's prize of 14, on the S. W. part of St Lucca.

Ten sail of the line of battle ships are at Guadaloupe supposed to be Terney's squadron, with those left there by M. Guichen.

Admiral Rodney's force to windward, at present, consists of the following ships: Sandwich, 90 guns; Russel, 74; Centaur, 74; Resolution, 74; Alfred, 74; Triumph, 74; Monarch, 74; Terrible, 74; Alcide, 74; Montague, 74; Ajax, 74; Torbay, 74; Shrewsbury, 74; Suffolk, 74; Vengeance, 74; Vigilant, 64; Intrepid, 64; and the following frigates, sloops, &c. the Venus, 36; ——— Amazon and Convert, 32; Cyclops, Triton, and Boreas, 28; Greyhound, 24; Sylph, 18; Hornet, and Drake, 24; Star, and San Vincento, 10; Ætna, Vesuvius and Carcass bombketches; Salamander and Blast fireships, St Lucia and Antigua armed vessels; a sloop of 14 guns, purchased in America by Sir George Rodney, an armed prize-ship, and a zebeck.

By the above paper we also learn, that the Governor having displaced four of the assistant judges of the supreme Court of Judicature, the house of assembly had taken fire at it; and after having appointed a committee to examine into the circumstances, had passed several spirited Resolutions, one of which declares the Governor to have used his power improperly in displacing Judges without cause; and by another it is resolved to lay a representation of the Judges present situation before his Majesty.

Great debates had also taken place in the House of Assembly on the address in answer to the Governor's speech on opening the session, which was not carried without amendments.

JOHN POLLOCK, Dealer in Tea and Spirits,

Head of Niddry's Wynd, opposite Bridge-street, Edinburgh,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public, for the generous encouragement he hath hitherto met with.—Can assure them it ever shall be his particular study to pay such attention to business, that he flatters himself will recommend and make his dealings agreeable. He has at present a large quantity of TEA of such excellent qualities, that he can venture to say, none hath been offered to sale more worthy the public attention; which are now selling at the following low prices, viz.

		L.	s.	d.	
Best Bohea,	at	0	3	3	per lib.
Congo -	at	0	5	0	
Fine ditto -	at	0	6	0	Dutch weight.
Sushong -	at	0	6	9	
Very best ditto	at	0	7	6	
Hyson -	at	0	11	0	
Superfine -	at	0	13	0	
Best Raw Coffee	at	0	2	0	
Ditto Roasted	at	0	5	0	

Foreign and British Spirits of the very best qualities, at the lowest prices.

☞ Sugars at prime cost.

JOHN AITCHISON,

At his TEA and SPIRIT WAREHOUSE, third shop below the head of the Flesh-Market Close,

RETURNS his most sincere thanks to his friends and the public, for the good encouragement he hath already met with, and can assure them, it shall be his study to pay such attention to business, that he is hopefull will make his dealing mutual, having at present a very large and good assortment of TEAS, of an excellent quality, and so moderate in prices, that he can venture to say, none has been offered to sale for some time past more worthy the attention of the public; which are now selling at the following prices, viz.

	per lib. s.	d.		per gal. s.	d.
Best Bohea, at	3	0	Old Jamaica Double Rum at	11	0
Congo,	5	0	Single ditto,	6	0
Finest ditto,	5	6	Coniac Brandy,	12	0
Fine Souchong,	6	6	Good Brandy,	7	0
Very best ditto,	7	0	——— Brandy,	5	6
Hyson,	10	6	Fine Holland Gin,	7	0
Superfine ditto,	13	0	Good ditto,	5	6
			Good proof Whisky,	3	6
			Whisky	3	0

All Dutch weight.

Cinnamon, Shrub, &c. at the lowest prices.

N. B. Orders are taken in here for his DISTILLERY in the country, where Whisky, and all other kinds of British Spirits, are sold in WHOLESALE ONLY, at the lowest prices, and best qualities.

HOUSES AND GROUND IN LEITH,

To be SOLD or FEUED.

TO be SOLD, TWO NEW LODGINGS, or DWELLING-HOUSES, lying in St Bernard Street, Leith, very near the Shore, and centrical for business, with the AREA on the north thereof, having an entry of eleven feet wide, from St Bernard Street, opposite the Weigh-house:—As also, to be SOLD or FEUED, the LOAD YARD, fronting said Street, and GROUND to the north thereof for building upon. Enquire at John Patison Town Clerk of Leith.

The owners of timber, casks, anchors, booms, or other goods, lying on the ground before described, are requested to remove the same in ten days; otherwise the goods will be sold, to pay bush-dues and expences.

TO be SOLD, in Wholesale, or in Parcels,

THE FOUR UPPERMOST STOREYS of a large tenement of houses lying in Buccleugh Street, in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh. The houses are new, and fitted up with elegance and taste.—Each flat consists of five rooms, besides a kitchen, cellar, and many other conveniencies, and fit to accommodate a large family. A considerable part of the purchase-money will be allowed to remain in the purchaser's hands, upon proper security, for a tract of time not exceeding ten years.

The conditions of sale and progress of writs are to be seen in the hands of William Macpherson writer to the signet, Canal Street, Edinburgh, to whom those intending to purchase may apply for further particulars. Not to be repeated.

AYR, MARCH 7. 1781.

WHEREAS certain information was this day laid before the Magistrates and Council of Ayr, in Council assembled, That some horridly malevolent and wicked persons had, by three different attempts in the night time, during the course of last week, endeavoured to destroy and ruin the machinery and works at the Coal Work of Newton upon Ayr, whereof John Campbell, Esq; of Wellwood, is tacksman, by designedly stopping a bore-hole in a pit presently sinking at said colliery, by drawing one of the rods which supplies the boiler with water, and by driving a piece of wood into the pipe which feeds said boiler with water, in such manner as it could not be extracted but by boring the same with an augur or wimble.

These attempts appeared, in the opinion of the whole Council to be diabolically wicked, and in their consequence so ruinous not only to individuals, but to communities, that they have unanimously resolved, and do hereby resolve to give a reward of FIFTY GUINEAS to any person who shall discover the perpetrator or perpetrators thereof (the informer not being the person actually guilty thereof) to be paid by the Town Treasurer, upon conviction of the offender or offenders; and ordained this their unanimous resolution to be insert in the Edinburgh and Glasgow news-papers, to be intimated through the town by beat of drum, and also at the parish-kirks of Ayr, Newton, Monckton, and St Evox. Extracted by

(Signed) JA. FERGUSSON, Clerk.

Newtown upon Ayr, 8th March 1781.

AT a Meeting held this day by order of the Bailies, they received good information, that three different attempts had been made, in the course of last week, to destroy and ruin the machinery erected at the coal-work belonging to the Borgh, possessed by Mr Campbell of Wellwood, tacksman thereof, by stopping a bore-hole of a pit there sinking, and endeavouring, by two manœuvres, to destroy the boiler by which the engine is wrought. The Magistrates and Council, considering that these attempts are truly detestable, and that it is the business of all good men, and particularly the Magistrates, Council, and Community of this burgh to endeavour to discover the guilty actors thereof, and to bring them to condign punishment, They hereby unanimously offer a reward of FIFTY POUNDS Sterling to any person who shall discover the perpetrator or perpetrators thereof (the informer not being the person actually guilty thereof), to be paid by the Town Treasurer upon conviction of the offender or offenders; and which reward the Magistrates and Council do hereby declare to be over and above all other rewards which may be offered by the County or Town of Ayr: and ordain this their unanimous resolution to be insert in the Edinburgh and Glasgow news-papers, to be intimated through the town by beat of drum, and also at the parish kirks of Newtoun, Ayr, Monktoun, and St Evox. Extracted by

(Signed) JA. FERGUSSON, Clerk.

LANDS IN PERTHSHIRE.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, on Wednesday the 20th of June next, betwixt five and six o'clock afternoon, in the Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh.

Lot I. The Barony of GLENCARSE, in the parish of Kinfawns, and county of Perth, amounting to 479 l. 17 s. 6 d. Sterling of free yearly rent, converting the barley and meal at 12 s. and the wheat at 15 s. per boll. The whole of these lands are inclosed with ditch and hedge, and trees are planted in the hedge-rows, all in good order, besides 61 and one half acres planting, which is come some length, in a very thriving state, and not rentalled. The whole lands hold of the Crown, and valued in the cess-books of the county at above 1400 l. Scots. The lands lie on the public post-road betwixt the towns of Perth and Dundee, six measured miles from the former. There are several remarkable fine situations for a house, commanding a beautiful prospect of the Carse of Gowrie, river of Tay, and water of Earn. For encouragement to purchasers, the above lands to be set up at 11350 l. sterl. being about twenty-three years purchase of the land rent, and 5 l. per acre for the 61 and a half acres planting.

Lot II. The Lands of OVERDURDIE, in the parish of Kilspindie, and county aforesaid, amounting to 170 l. 11 s. 10 d. Sterling of free yearly rent, holding of the Crown, and valued in the cess-books at 167 l. Scots. These lands are mostly inclosed, partly with stone dikes, partly with ditch and hedge. There are 58 and a half acres planting on these lands, besides a right to the muir of Durdie, which, when divided, there will fall to them at least the half of the muir, being 112 and a half acres, very fit for planting, and not rentalled. These lands to be set up at 3200 l. Sterling, being about twenty-three years purchase of the land rent, with 4 l. Sterling per acre for 171 acres planting, or fit for planting. If purchasers incline, lot 1st may be divided into two; eastmost lot amounting to 244 l. 5 s. 10 d. Sterling of free yearly rent; and the westmost to 235 l. 11 s. 8 d. Sterling of free yearly rent. To be set up in proportion to the before mentioned price.

The progress of writs, rental, tacks, and plan of the above lands, and articles of roup, will be seen in the hands of Martin Lindsey writer in Edinburgh, who has full powers to conclude a bargain before the day of sale. And the lands will be shown on calling at the house of Mrs Lauder tenant in Glencarse.

FARMS TO LET.

THE following FARMS in the Parishes of Crawford and Crawfordjohn, and county of Lanark, will be LET, for three years from Whitsunday next, or such other space as shall be fixed on by the exposers, upon Tuesday the 10th day of April next, at ten o'clock forenoon, within the house of Thomas Thomson in Nether Abington, viz.

PARISH OF CRAWFORD.

1. The Lands of Midlock and Glespin, presently possessed by Robert Hope, at 187 l. of rent.
2. The Lands of Kirktown, possessed by Thomas Thomson, at 80 l.
3. Over Newton, formerly possessed by James and Thomas Watsons at 95 l. but let for the current year only at 80 l.
4. Half of Little Clyde, possessed by William M'Queen at 33 l.
5. Mill of Crawford, and Land possessed by Laurence Jackson at 10 l.
6. Houses and Yards in Crawford, possessed by James Marchbanks at 21. 5 s.

PARISH OF CRAWFORDJOHN.

7. Half of Glendouran, possessed by James Cleland, at 18 l.
8. Mill of Crawford John, possessed by John Chapman, at 40 l.
9. Nethertown, John Carmichael, 133 l. 6 s 10 d.
10. Nethertown, Andrew Carmichael, 130 l. 15 s.
11. Boghouse, James Carmichael, 17 l. 10 s.
12. Boghouse, William Cleland, 35 l.
13. Boghouse, James Cock, 9 l. 4 s. 1 d.
14. Boghouse, James Affleck, 81. 15 s.
15. Balgray, Mr Millar, 81. 2 s. 6 d.
16. Balgray, John Milliken, 56 l. 17 s. 6 d.
17. Overtown, formerly possessed by John Milliken at 110 l. but set for this year at 80 l.
18. Half of Lisklaw, possessed by Robert Colthart, at 14 l.
19. The gardener's house at Abington.
20. House and smithy there.

Offers for one or more of the above possessions may be given in to Samuel Mitchelson junior, clerk to the signet, or to the factor. And, if suitable offers are made, they will be set by private bargain; and such offers as are not accepted will be kept secret, if desired.

EXCISE OFFICE, Edinburgh, 12th March 1781.

By order of the Hon. the COMMISSIONERS of EXCISE,

THERE is to be exposed to SALE by public auction at Anstruther, on Thursday the 22d current,

16 Chests of FINE BLACK TEA.

AN AREA FOR BUILDING.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within John's Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, upon Tuesday the 27th March instant, betwixt the hours of five and six o'clock in the afternoon, That AREA in Queen's Street, New Town of Edinburgh, adjoining to the east end of the house which belonged to the late Lord Chief Baron.

For further particulars, apply to Walter Scott writer to the signet, who has powers to conclude a private bargain.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

A House, opposite to the Archer's-Hall, and Area to be Sold. Upset price lowered.

TO be exposed to sale, within the British Coffee-house, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 14th of March 1781, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon.

That LODGING presently possessed by Thomas Robertson woodmerchant, consisting of three rooms, bed-closet, kitchen, cellars, garret, and other conveniencies, being the third flat in the southmost of the new tenement built by George Dobie mason, upon lands of Goose-Dub or Yard-Hall.——ALSO, A large AREA at the back of said tenement, as formerly advertised.

For particulars apply to John Tawse writer in Edinburgh.

BLEACHING and PRINTING at ORMISTON, for 1781.

By ALEXANDER WIGHT.

NEW and fashionable Patterns are to be seen, and Cloth taken in for Printing and Bleaching, by the following persons, viz.

William Galloway merchant, Luckenbooths; Alexander Borthwick, Lawn-market; and James Scott junior, opposite Corn-market, Edinburgh.
Walter M'Targat rope-maker, Leith.
Alexander Hunt, Dunfermline.
William Hunter, Musselburgh.
Robert Marr weaver, Prestonpans.
James Thomson weaver, Dirleton.
Henry Holmes stocking-weaver, and Robert Cunningham grocer, Haddington.
Mrs Gibson, Garvald-kirk.
William Nisbet grocer, Dunbar.
Andrew Edgar, Berwick.
William Rutherford merchant, Kelso.
Miss Jean Paisley, Hawick.
James Paterson schoolmaster, Melrose.
Hector Dickenson, and Wilson and Elliot, Dalkeith:—And,
At the Bleaching and Printing field.

The prices of bleaching are as follows, viz.

	Per Yard.		Per Yard.
700 and under,	at 1 d. half-p.	Fine Satinets and Tweels	at 4 d. half-p.
800 and 900	at 2 d.		
1000 and 1100	at 2 d. half-p.	Damasks and fine Diapers	at 3 d. half-p.
1200 and 1300	at 3 d.		
1400 and 1500	at 3 d. half-p.	Coarse ditto, and Tweellings	at 2 d. ha p.
1600	at 4 d.		
And all above	at 5 d.	Cambrics and Lawns	at 3 d.

All above seven eighths wide, to pay in proportion to the breadth.

N. B. The utmost attention will be given to the printing and preservation of old Cloth, but which must be entirely at the owner's risk.

KINCHEY BLEACHFIELD, 1781.

JOHN SIMPSON will lay down cloth the 1st of March, if the season permits, and bleach at the following prices, viz.

All Linen Cloth, yard-wide and under, not exceeding	
800 warp,	at 1 d. halfpenny per yard.
900,	2 d.
1000,	2 d. halfpenny.
1100,	3 d.
1200,	3 d. halfpenny.
1300,	4 d.
1400 and 1500,	4 d. halfpenny.
1600 and 1700,	5 d.
1800 and all upwards,	6 d.
Damasks,	4 d.
Diapers,	3 d.
Lawns and Cambrics,	3 d.
Tweelings,	3 d. 4d. and 5 d.

CLOTH taken in for this field by Claud Inglis merchant, Luckenbooths, William Alexander grocer, Bristo Street, Edinburgh; William Kellman, North Leith; Robert Young merchant, Dalkeith; Robert Dickson merchant, Musselburgh; John Houdon weaver, Prestonpans; James Dalgleish weaver, Tranent; Peter Maclarin merchant, Haddington; Mrs Campbell, Dunbar; John Leslie, at the Adam and Eve, Berwick; John Simpson at his house in Ormiston; and at the bleachfield: At all which places receipts will be given.

The character of this bleachfield is so well established, that it is needless to say any thing farther than that the goods shall be done in the very best and safest manner.

LINLITHGOW BLEACHFIELD, 1781.

JOSEPH READ bleaches this season, in the best manner, and at the following prices, viz.

	Per Yard.		Per Yard.
800, and under,	at 2 d.	Lawns,	at 2 d. halfp.
900, -	2 d. halfp.	Cottons & long lawns,	3 d.
1000 and 1100,	3 d.	Diapers, -	3 d. halfp.
1200 and 1300,	3 d. halfp.	Cambricks,	4 d.
1400 and 1500,	4 d.	Damasks & fine tweels,	4 d. halfp.
1600 and all above,	4 d. halfp.		

Coarse Diapers and Tweels cheap in proportion to their quality.

INTAKERS FOR THIS FIELD:

EDINBURGH.
William Spottiswood and Son, merchants, Grass Market,
Alexander Watson merchant, Lawn Market,
Alexander Manners grocer, back of the Guard,
John Campbell & George Cuming merchants, Canongate,
Joseph Gavin merchant, Main Point,
James Walker weaver, Crosscausey,
John Chalmers weaver, Castlebarns,
And at the Bleachfield Ware-house, foot of Libberton's Wynd, Cowgate,

Alexander Henderson flax-dresser, Leith.	William Lillie weaver, Mid Calder.
Henry Thomson tobacconist, Musselburgh.	James Wallace stabler, Carnwath.
Robert Welsh watchmaker, Dalkeith.	John Finlay weaver, Lanark.
Patrick Thomson salt-officer, Prestonpans.	Robert Mochrie merchant, Bathgate.
James Manderson carrier, North-Berwick.	James Wilson merchant, Whitburn.
James Hardie weaver, Kelso.	James Lithgow stampmaster, Falkirk.
John Watson merchat, Lauder.	Patrick Ferguson flax-dresser, Stirling.
Adam Wilson weaver, Jedburgh.	Robert Galloway merchant, Alloa.
David Thomson weaver, Melrose.	James Campbell weaver, Culross.
James Walker weaver, Galashiels.	Robert Reid weaver, Torryburn.
Thomas and John Young weavers, Kirkliston.	Mrs Nimmo and William Baird, merchants, Borrowstounness.
James Johnston weaver, Queensferry.	William Thomson and James Niven merchants, Linlithgow; and
Miss Grandiston, Inverkeithing.	At the Bleachfield:—

At all which places receipts will be given.

N. B. Cloth for sale finished and lapped in the neatest manner, and the fabric of that for private use carefully preserved.

EDINBURGH: Printed for and by JOHN ROBERTSON, and sold at his Printing-house in the PARLIAMENT-CLOSE, where ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in. This Paper is regularly published every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.——The price as follows, viz. 46 s. 6 d. *per annum*, when sent by post; 40 s. 6 d. when sent to any house in this city or suburbs; 37 s. 6 d. when called for at the Printing-house; and a single paper 3 d.